

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

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GLADSOME

Spirit of Christmas Reflected in Faces of Young and Old.

Happy Greetings From Pope and Prelates to Their Flocks.

Bishop O'Donoghue Has Joyous Message to Kentucky Catholics.

CARDINAL ADDRESSES AMERICA

From all parts of Christendom comes word that Christmas day was appropriately celebrated by Catholics. The old-time Christmas customs prevailed in Ireland and other countries of the old world, and the glory of God and peace of men seemed to be uppermost in the thoughts of the whole human race. In Rome the Pope celebrated Pontifical mass. In our own America Cardinal Gibbons officiated at Baltimore, and the Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue celebrated the early solemn high mass at the Cathedral. Each had a message for his flock. Pope Pius spoke to the whole world; Cardinal Gibbons to Americans, and Bishop O'Donoghue to Kentuckians.

Pope Pius spent a great part of the day with his venerable sisters and later received Cardinal Merry del Val and members of the Vatican household. All of his audiences were of a private character. Cardinal Gibbons had this message for Americans:

"The spirit of Christmas is the spirit of joy. Of all the festival days in the year Christmas is always the brightest and most glad. Though there is cold in the air and frost and snow under our feet, there is always sunshine in our hearts. Christmas is always popular. Ever ancient and ever new, time writes no wrinkles on the brow of this annual visitor. Joy enters the family circle today, the day of family reunion. The sons and brothers, scattered far and wide, are eager to meet again in their childhood home and to renew the cherished affections of early days. They love to hear their fathers' and mothers' and sisters' voices and to partake with them of the family meal and to relate their varied struggles in the tumultuous sea of life, and they return to their respective pursuits refreshed and fortified by the endearing memories of domestic ties. The spirit of Christmas is indeed a spirit of joy, and may every American heart glow with its genial and sacred warmth this day."

All the Catholic churches in Louisville were filled to overflowing at the 5 o'clock masses on Christmas morning. The decorations and illuminations were appropriate and elaborate. The announcement that the Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue was to officiate at the Cathedral brought an unusually large crowd to that stately minster. Bishop O'Donoghue spoke these words of Christmas greeting:

"It gives me great pleasure to wish you the best blessings of this holy season, and to be here with you on this joyous occasion. I only regret that I can not be really, as I am in spirit, with all the congregations of the diocese. This beautiful Christmas morn typifies the dawn of hope for the Christian world. We have infinitely more to be thankful for than those who lived in the pre-Christian times, who lived, labored, died and turned to dust, with only the expectation of a Redeemer. Man sinned mortally in the very dawn of creation against an Infinite God. Offense takes its nature from the One offended. Man, of himself, was powerless to make atonement for his fall. The touching scene in the rude stable at Bethlehem speaks more eloquently than words of God's love for man, and the grand lesson of worldly detachment conveys itself at a glance, urging us to look up and beyond baubles and glitter of earthly things to the heavenly world from which on that first Christmas morn the angels sang in voices so sweet that still it echoes through the world, 'Glory be to God on high! Peace on earth to men of good will!'"

"God created the world, and yet when He came there was no room on earth for its Creator. Mary and Joseph were turned from all doors. There was no room. A rough stone grotto, warmed by the breath of animals, was the only reception place. Let us always keep a place in the heart of man, whom He loves so well, and on this blessed Christmas morn let us resolve to give Him our loyal love, and do all in our power to make reparation for the indifference and lukewarmness of mankind."

"Let us join our prayers, aspirations and resolutions with the carols of the angels in the skies. Christ's desire to bestow blessings is as great as His love for us. Let us show the true spirit of co-operation by persevering in our good resolutions and work."

Bishop O'Donoghue will preach at the late mass at the Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow. It will be his first New Year message to his flock, and the church will not be able to accommodate half those who desire to attend.

VOTED DOWN.

Members of Division 4 Paid No Heed to Able Leader.

Division 4, A. O. H., held its final meeting of 1910 at Bertrand Hall on Thursday night of last week. Owing to the fact that the annual election



JOHN HENNESSY, President of Division 4, A. O. H.

was to take place the attendance was unusually large. President Hennessey did not wish to stand for reelection, but his wishes were entirely overridden. The officers for 1911 are:

President—John H. Hennessey.
Vice President—Thomas Lynch.
Recording Secretary—John J. Barry.
Financial Secretary—Thomas J. Langan.
Treasurer—Harry Brady.
Assistant Financial Secretary—D. J. Reilly.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William Callaghan.
Sentinel—M. J. McDermott.
Standing Committee—Stephen J. McElliot, F. J. Mooney, L. J. Meaney, Thomas Dignan and Robert Mitchell.

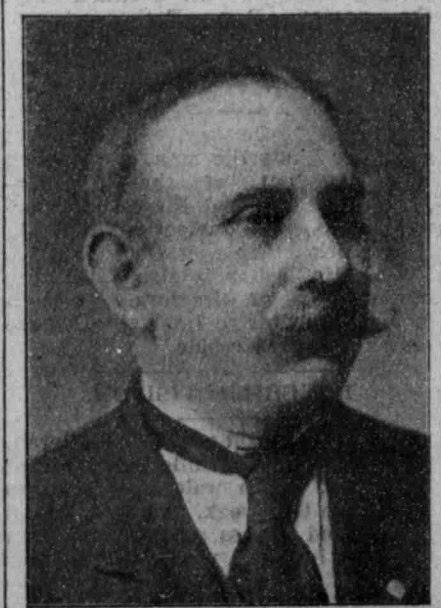
All the members promised loyal support to the new officers and to help build up the division. The degree team has already begun to rehearse for a big initiation to be held on January 27. A social session with a musical and refreshments will follow the initiation.

President Hennessey has made such an excellent chief executive that the members seem desirous of retaining him in the chair indefinitely. Division 4 closes the year with a nice sum in the treasury.

GREAT MISSION

Brings Joy to Pastor and People of Fayette's Capital.

It was a great Christmas day for Lexington, the beautiful capital of the Bluegrass. The spirit of the Christ-child was in the air as the result of the mission at St. Peter's church. Father Punch, pastor of St. Peter's, deserves credit for bringing about the mission; the Catholics of Lexington deserve credit for supporting Father Punch in his efforts; Fathers Kilgour, Conroy and Xavier



CON J. FORD, President of Division 2, A. O. H.

Sutton, C. P., deserve crowns for their untiring energy. The mission was a lengthy one; a week for Catholic women; a week for Catholic men, and a week for non-Catholics.

Father Sutton was the principal speaker to our separated brethren. A question box was placed at the door, and each night after the first non-Catholics wrote questions concerning Catholic teaching and placed them in the question box. Father Sutton answered all questions and very satisfactorily. Father Punch had given wide publicity to the presence of Father Sutton and his purpose. Forceful and convincing in his manner, Father Sutton made a deep impression on the non-Catholics. As a result many are under instructions, and if God pleases will soon be received into the one holy Catholic and apostolic church.

Father Punch is a Kentuckian and knows what the people of his State need in their seeking for the light of faith. There are other sections of the State that would be benefited by missions like the one at Lexington.

ROUTED.

Smashing Blow Struck Against Faction in Ireland's Politics.

Have Learned Wisdom From Bitter Lessons of the Past.

Prediction That Restored Legislature Will Open in Two Years.

DOOM OF WILLIAM O'BRIEN

Commenting on the gratifying results, the Dundalk Democrat, one of the ablest and staunchest Nationalist papers published in Ireland, thus summarizes the political situation on the eve of the close of the recent election:

The smashing blow struck by the Nationalists of North Louth for unity and against faction in Irish politics was but the herald of a whole series of splendid victories. Two weeks ago the English Unionist press was rejoicing in the prospect of the break-up of the National movement. The "wedge" inserted by unhappy William O'Brien was to be driven home. Twenty, if not thirty, Nationalist seats were to be captured by the "All-for-Ireland" factionists; and this was greeted as foretelling—as indeed it might have foretold—the destruction of the movement that had made home rule otherwise inevitable. Gleefully the Unionists turned from the dark prospects of their party in Great Britain to the gleam of hope presented by the Dunraven-O'Brien conspiracy in Ireland. If but "Redmond" could be got out of the saddle—if the Irish people could be induced to reject the men who had served them well for a quarter of a century, and entrust their destinies to unfortunate O'Brien and his Tory friends—then perhaps the victory of the democracy might be postponed, the doom of the hereditary blockers of progressive legislation averted, and the dominion of the reactionary forces in politics restored.

But alas for Tory hopes, the Irish people have not taken the bait. The O'Brienite factionists have been routed everywhere outside of witch-ridden Cork—and there have prevailed only for the moment. Thirty-eight of Redmond's followers have been elected unopposed. Mayo was to have been swept into the O'Brien net, but instead three of the county divisions have not even been contested. South Mayo has rejoined United Ireland, returning John Fitzgibbon in place of John O'Donnell, and West Mayo will today reject poor O'Brien himself. In West Waterford, where that bumptious young man, Maurice Healy, Jr., was to have swept the floor with O'Shea, he polled only 700 votes out of 3,100, and the Nationalist candidate was elected with a majority of 1,675 as compared with 444 last January. This does not look as if the new factionism was progressing in the South; nor is it any proof of the persuasive powers of the late member for North Louth, who went to Dunngarvan to support his nephew. Here are a few more Nationalist majorities over faction:

Galway City, 859; Dublin Harbor, 2,613; Limerick City, 1,770; Wicklow East, 1,109; Limerick East, 2,334; King's county South, 1,493; Tipperary Mid., 770; Kerry South, 1,944; Wexford South, 2,414; Cork East, 1,339.

Besides these triumphs over factionists the Nationalist members have held their own against Unionists in West Belfast, North Monaghan and elsewhere. The healing of the Nationalist split in Mid-Tyrone won that seat for Ireland again, and there is every prospect of South Dublin going Nationalist this time.

These results speak the doom of William O'Brien. They show that the vast majority of Irishmen have learned wisdom from the bitter lessons of the past. They prove—and none so clearly as in North Louth—that the necessity for unity in this supreme crisis of National affairs is appreciated and understood by the people. They show the bitter Unionist enemies of Ireland that their game is up, their last card played, that John Redmond will go to Westminster in a few weeks from now to present the demand of a united and determined people. Great Britain is sending the Liberals back to power with numbers undiminished. Premier Asquith has already the mandate of the people to grapple with the Lords and smash that relic of feudal barbarism, the veto. That gone the way is clear for home rule, for O'Brien's handful of Cork rebels will be brushed aside like flies. In two years' time we shall be celebrating the opening of our restored legislature; and the Ulstermen, who are talking cheap treason just now and telling the newspapers that they are buying rifles to resist home rule, will be falling over each other in their haste to be first into an Irish Parliament.

PROTESTANT

Refutes Attacks Upon Majority of People of Ireland.

A Protestant Englishman, who has resided for nearly twenty years in the South of Ireland, has added his testimony to that of other correspondents of the London Daily Chronicle, who have denounced Unionist attacks upon the majority of the people of Ireland. "During all the time that I have lived in Ireland," he writes, "I have experienced nothing but kindness and courtesy from my Catholic and Nationalist neighbors. My position as a professional man has brought me into touch with all classes, and as a Protestant I felt bound to say that the only intolerance I have seen has been on my own side. We hear much of oppression, but the only oppression I have seen has been on the part of the landlords and their agents. The poorer Protestants suffer as much from landlord tyranny as do their Catholic neighbors."

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Lerner, sixty years of age, who died of acute indigestion Christmas evening, was conducted Tuesday morning from St. Patrick's church, of which she was a devout member. Two sons, Michael and Thomas Lerner, and two daughters, Miss Mary Lerner and Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of Milwaukee, survive her.

Many friends and relatives mourn the death of Raymond J. Gruber, the sixteen-year-old son of S. J. Gruber, which occurred Tuesday morning at his home, 449 Twenty-sixth street. The deceased was a manly boy and gave promise of a bright future. The funeral was held Thursday morning from St. Cecilia's church, and the large attendance showed the widespread sympathy felt for the bereaved parents.

Charles J. McCann, brother of the late Judge John McCann and for many years employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, died Wednesday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Louise Jacob, 4112 West Broadway, after an illness of only a few days. He is survived by another sister, Mrs. Belle Cronan. The funeral took place yesterday morning from Holy Cross church, and the interment was in St. John's cemetery.

The funeral of Constantine F. Canova, twenty-three years of age, a stenographer for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who died of tuberculosis Saturday morning, was conducted Tuesday morning from St. Charles Borromeo church. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Amelia Canova, 2345 West Madison street; two brothers, Alexander and Innocent Canova, and three sisters, Misses Amelia, Rosa and Emma Canova.

St. Louis Bertrand's congregation lost another old member on Saturday through the death of William O'Connor. He was born in Ireland eighty-six years ago, but had lived the greater part of his life in Louisville. His house at 728 West Oak street was one of the first dwellings in what is now called Limerick. Mr. O'Connor was formerly a contracting carpenter and builder. He was a brother-in-law of Father Kelly, the Dominican hero who sacrificed his life in ministering to the afflicted people of Memphis during the yellow fever scourge of 1878. Mr. O'Connor is survived by three daughters and two sons. They are Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald, Miss Theresa O'Connor, Mrs. Bartholomew Scannell and Robert and William O'Connor. His funeral took place from St. Louis Bertrand's church on Monday morning.

The funeral of Mrs. Honora Cunneiff took place from St. Aloysius' church on Thursday morning, the Rev. Father O'Grady officiating at the mass of requiem. Her death occurred at the family residence, 1126 Rogers street, on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Cunneiff was born in the County Galway, Ireland, seventy-two years ago, but had spent more than half a century in Louisville. Her husband, Michael Cunneiff, died about twenty years ago. He was very active in local Irish affairs. The deceased is survived by her niece, Mrs. Mary Cunneiff, with whom she made her home, and by a number of relatives in Nashville. Mrs. Cunneiff was one of the old-fashioned Irish stock that is dying out all too fast in Louisville. She never forgot her church nor her country; she gave liberally of her little store of the world's goods in charity, but her giving was unostentatious. The world was better for her having lived in it.

CARD OF THANKS.

To Our Kind Benefactors: We are happy to take this occasion to express our heartfelt gratitude to each and all our kind benefactors, who by their various contributions during the past year so nobly and generously assisted us in keeping and providing for the many poor aged and infirm of our home, and in rendering their declining years as pleasant and agreeable as possible. Your generous charity is ever duly appreciated by us and by them, and together we unite in publicly thanking you, and ask God to bless our good friends and make the new year a happy and a prosperous one for each and all. Little Sisters of the Poor.

ORPHANS

Made Happy by Members of Two Societies of Young People.

Santa Claus Played No Favorites On His Happy Trip.

Great Work of Young Folks Is Very Worthy of Support.

NO CLASS OR CREED IGNORED

To give pleasure to 1,800 parentless little ones at this holy season of the year is certainly doing the work of the Saviour, and such a fortunate lot was permitted to members of the Orphans' Pleasure Club and the Doll Club. With John X. Kimberger in the role of Santa Claus members of these two organizations made the rounds of the various asylums on Sunday and Monday. Santa Claus and his assistants played no favorites among the orphans. All were treated alike, Jews, Gentiles, Catholics and non-Catholics. White and colored asylums were all visited and appropriate gifts were left for each child. Santa Claus and his aides were particularly impressed with what they saw at the Children's Free Hospital. The poor, afflicted little ones presented a pitiful sight, yet their little faces lighted with joy when Santa and his party put in their appearance. Another impressive visit was that paid to St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum on the Bardstown road. There eighty little boys are being cared for by the Sisters of Charity. Santa had toys for everybody and the shouts of joy made heavenly music for the visitors.

This year Santa discarded his sleigh and reindeer for street cars, carriages and automobiles. He had dolls for all the little girls and noisier toys for little boys. Some sort mechanical toys and the more studious received desks, blackboards or books. If there was an orphan overlooked in any of the many institutions it is not the fault of the Doll Club and the Orphans' Pleasure Club.

It is not many young men or young women who are willing to surrender so much of their time and money to cater to the pleasure of the friendless, yet the two organizations that joined hands in the nation this year are steadily increasing. Both bodies have come to stay and their work will be more extensive in scope each year. They deserve the support of the entire community. They have no class nor creed nor race distinctions. The members realize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Among the ladies and gentlemen who were active in this grand work were Mrs. Carrie E. Waller, Miss Flora Waller, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Lum Simons, Mrs. Abraham and Messrs. F. Baer, Louis J. Kieffer, Arthur Stern, Julius Becker, Oscar and S. Schneider, Gus Vacca, Leslie Baer and Thomas McShane.

CARDINAL

Now Protector of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

On Wednesday the welcome intelligence was received here that Pope Pius X. had appointed Cardinal Martinelli as Protector of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. The fact that Cardinal Martinelli had been appointed protector of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth was not known to the Sisters of that order in Louisville until they were shown a press dispatch from Rome Wednesday night. There are fifty-five local communities of the Sisters of Nazareth, who conduct sixteen academies, fifty-three parochial schools, five hospitals, five asylums and three homes.

The duties of Cardinal Martinelli as Protector will simply be to look after and oversee the interests of the community. He might also act as a court of appeal in matters affecting the order. If such occasion should arise. Although the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth have been in existence for ninety-eight years and the order will observe its centennial in 1912, the community has just been approved by the Pope. In the past the order has been what is known as a diocesan one, and the members have been immediately under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of their territory. Now that the order has been approved by the Pope and a Cardinal Protector appointed it comes also under the jurisdiction of Rome.

The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth is purely an American order. It was founded in Kentucky on December 1, 1821, at St. Thomas. In 1822 the Sisters moved their mother house to its present location. There are now several branches of the order in Kentucky, Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, Maryland and Massachusetts. There are about 800 members in the community. The order does not extend outside of the United States.

Y. M. I.

Official Visits to Councils in Kentucky Jurisdiction.

With the new year there will be an awakening of interest in the Young Men's Institute throughout the Kentucky jurisdiction. For this



V. K. ECKER, President of Trinity Council.

purpose Grand President George Lawo, of Memphis, has deputized former Grand Secretary George J. Lantz, of this city, to visit a number of places in this State, when meetings will be held and the many benefits young men derive from membership in this excellent Catholic society set forth. Deputy Lantz will leave next week and before returning will visit Frankfort, Lexington, Winchester, Paris, Cynthia and Carlisle. With him at Lexington will be Supreme Vice President Robert T. Burke, who has been doing effective work for the Y. M. I. since the adjournment of the Supreme Council at San Francisco.

Grand President Lawo and Grand Secretary Barbour are determined to build up this organization, which at one time numbered forty councils in this jurisdiction, and it is the duty of the officers and members everywhere to render them every possible assistance. It is the intention to strengthen the weaker councils and organize new ones where none exist, and when it becomes generally known that this movement will have the assistance and services of the State degree team it is expected there will be a revival in all places where there is or has been a council.

JEFFERSONVILLE

Hibernians Hold a Rousing Meeting and Elect Officers.

The last meeting of the year of Division 1, A. O. H., of Jeffersonville was a rousing one and very interesting. This division is the pioneer Catholic society of our sister city, and in the membership will be found many of its most representative and influential citizens. Always ably represented, the Jeffersonville Hibernians have been active and prominent in the State conventions of the order, and never have they failed when called upon to assist their local clergy. The fact that the election of officers was to take place brought out the full strength, and the reports submitted were grat-



D. J. COLEMAN, President of Division 3, A. O. H.

ifying. After the regular order the election was held and the following officers chosen:

Chaplain—Rev. John O'Connell.
County President—Lawrence Ford.
President—John G. Cole.
Vice President—J. E. Murphy.
Recording Secretary—Hugh McGrody.
Financial Secretary—John Hogan.
Treasurer—Raymond Stanton.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Garritty.

Sentinel—Thomas Gleason.
Marshal—Michael Noon.
The installation will take place at the first meeting in the new year, and it is intimated that soon thereafter a campaign will be inaugurated to greatly increase the membership. Plans will also soon be formed for an appropriate observance of St. Patrick's day.

LIMERICK.

Land of Golden Vale Is Full of Interest to All Irishmen.

Rich in Historic Ruins It Is the Goal of Many Students.

The Beautiful Shannon Drain Almost the Entire County.

HOME OF BROKEN TREATY STONE

Limerick is full of interest to the Irish antiquary and historian. The county takes its name from the Gaelic Luimneach, signifying a bare spot. The county is bounded on the north by the River Shannon and County Clare, on the east by Tipperary, on the south by Cork, and on the west by Kerry. From the head of the River Feale to Galtymore it is fifty miles long. Its greatest breadth is thirty-three miles. It has an area of 1,064 square miles and a population of about 180,000.

The corner lying northeast of the Shannon and Limerick City is mountainous. The southeast corner, which includes the barony of Cashla, is also more or less mountainous, and the whole western part of the county lying west of Rathkeale is a continued succession of hills and uplands. The center of the county is a great plain, almost surrounded by the mountainous bulwarks of the east and west. This plain is said to contain the finest arable land in Ireland. Part of it, which stretches eastward toward Tipperary, is known as the "Golden Vale."

From Limerick City to Foynes the Limerick shore of the Shannon is low, except that Aughinish Island rises to a height of 135 feet. Foynes Island is 196 feet high and from that downward is a succession of bluffs from 100 to upward of 300 feet over the river. There is a succession of mansions and demesnes the whole way down from Limerick to Tarbert, rendering the shores very beautiful as viewed from the Shannon.

Limerick is rich in rivers and streams. The Shannon first touches Limerick a mile above O'Brien's bridge, and from this down to Tarbert, a distance of forty-eight miles, following the windings of the shore, it forms the boundary of the county except for six miles partly above and partly below Limerick City, where a small portion of the county lies on the right bank of the river. A little below Limerick the Shannon becomes very wide and drains almost the entire county. Other rivers and streams, nearly all of which are tributary to the Shannon, are the Mulkear, the Newport, the Annagh, the Bilbao, the Dead, the Caher-nulla, the Mague, the Deel, the Suir and the Blackwater.

Lough Gur, the only lake of any consequence in the county, is three miles north of Bruff. It is something more than a mile in length, irregular in shape and surrounded by lovely hills. On its islands and round its shores there are numbers of most interesting remains of antiquity, castles, crumlechs, sepulchral chambers, stone circles and circular raths or forts.

Limerick City, with a population of about 38,000, is of very ancient origin. It contains many interesting remains of antiquity, among them the old Cathedral founded in the twelfth century and rebuilt in the fifteenth; King John's castle, and a portion of the old town walls. Three miles southwest of Limerick is the ancient priory of Munget, an establishment of great antiquity. It was formerly a celebrated center of learning, and is said to have housed at one time 1,500 monks. A visit to the city of Limerick is not worth while unless one visits the broken treaty stone erected at the foot of Thomond Bridge. It commemorates the famous treaty of Limerick signed by the Irish and the Williamites when the city capitulated after one of the most heroic defenses in history. The treaty was broken by the British, as Davis says, "ere ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry." Limerick is also adorned by a heroic monument of its great defender, Patrick Sarsfield.

In the County Limerick is also Adare Abbey. Adare is one of the most beautiful places in the Province of Munster. It is rich in ancient archaeological ruins, among them some of several religious houses. A number of these are situated within the beautiful park of the Earl of Dunraven. Black Abbey was built in 1279 by John, the first Earl of Kilmore. Nearby is a castle of the Desmond. The late Earl of Dunraven repaired some of these antique buildings so completely that they are good for centuries to come. One of them he appropriated to the Protestant service; another, Holy Trinity or Black Abbey, he gave over to Catholic worship. It consists of a nave and choir and is surrounded by an embattled tower, still in an excellent state of preservation. County Limerick was the ancient realm of the O'Donovans and the Desmonds.